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THE HAPPIEST TIME.

BY D. A. BROWN.

When are we happiest? When the light of morn
Wakes the young roses from their crimson rest;
When cheerful sounds upon the fresh winds borne;
Till man resumed his work with blither zest:
While the bright waters leap from rock to glen—
Are we the happiest then?

Alas, those roses! they will fade away,
And thunder tempests will deform the sky;
And summer heats bid the spring buds decay,
And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry;
And nothing beautiful adorn the scene,
To tell what it hath been.

When are we happiest? In the crowded hall,
When fortune smiles, and flatterers bend the knee?
How soon, how very soon, such pleasures pall!
How fast must falsehood's rainbow coloring flee!
Its poison flow'rets brave the sting of care:
We are not happy there.

Are we the happiest when the evening hearth
Is circled with its crown of loving flowers;
When gooth round the laugh of artless mirth,
And when affection from her bright urn showers
Her richest balm on the dilating heart?
Bliss! is it there thou art?

Oh, no! not there. It would be happiness
Almost like heaven's if it might always be;
Those brows without one shading of distress,
And wanting nothing but eternity:
But they are things of earth, and pass away—
They must, they must decay!

Those voices must grow tremulous with years:
Those smiling brows must wear a tinge of gloom;
Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears,
And, at the last close darkly in the tomb;
If happiness depend upon them alone,
How quickly is it gone?

When are we happiest, then? O, when resigned
To whate'er our cup of life may brim:
When we can know ourselves but weak and blind
Creatures of earth; and trust alone in Him
Who giveth, in his mercy joy or pain.
Oh! we are happiest then.

THE DESERTER.

The discipline of our ship was harsh and severe, without that only quality which can ever render it tolerable—fair and equal justice. Our commander was a fiery, passionate little hero; a great stickler for discipline, yet more petulant and unreasonable, than firm or judicious. His crew were discontented, and deserted at every opportunity; and though, when retaken, were punished with extreme severity, it did not cure the evil; and during our winter at Smyrna, we lost some of our best men. Our vicinity to the town, the smoothness of the water, darkened by the high hills that surround the bay, rendered it an easy feat for the daring tar to swim ashore, in spite of the redoubled vigilance of the sentries and the officers of the watch. Thus many succeeded in escaping to the city, where they found ready sympathy and concealment, among the reckless hordes of adventures that infest the purlieus of Franktown.

Irritated at the loss of his men, Capt. S. far from seeking to remove the cause of such defection, by ameliorating the condition of those on board, only became more unjust and tyrannical. The men were regarded with suspicion and degraded and spirit broken with the lash; and the officers, treated without confidence, were harrassed and disheartened. The latter, too, were frequently punished for the escape of the men, which it was out of their power to prevent; for in spite of all their vigilance they would occasionally be baffled in a night watch by the adroitness of the sailors.

This had been the fate of young Meadows.—One of our best men had escaped during his watch, and after a very short interview with our stormy commander, who seemed in truth, one of those proud men, who, 'dressed in a little brief authority,'

——Like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep,

was ordered to take me with him, and proceed to the city; the captain shouting after us, as we left the ship's side, 'Don't come on board my ship again until you bring that man dead or alive.' An order that Meadows intended to obey quite literally, being not a little mortified and indignant himself, that the man had baffled all his vigilance, and escaped during his watch.

This deserter was a Maltese by birth, and it was supposed had deserted from an English frigate at Gibralter, where we picked him up. His square built, powerful frame, gave indications of great strength, and the dark, sinister expression of his countenance, spoke of vindictive passions, and a cunning yet desperate nature.—The sailors' gossip gave him the credit of having been a pirate in his time, and by the crew generally, he was hated and feared. Yet he was an excellent seaman and a valuable man in any emergency that required daring, energy or skill.

It was in the forepart of the day, when we set out in pursuit of Cudgel, which was the deserter's name; and though we had partaken of no refreshment since our usual early breakfast, the continued novelty and excitement of the scenes we had passed through, and the spirit and earnestness, of our chase, left us no time to think of our mere physical wants; so dinner time passed unregarded, and night stole on, and saw us still absorbed in our fruitless search.—Slighted nature, however, began to remonstrate. Hungry and exhausted, and scarcely able to drag my leaden feet along the dirty streets and alley, I at last ventured to hint to my indefatigable companion the propriety of seeking the 'Old Europe,' for a time to recruit.

Meadows had a frame of too much endurance, and was too deeply absorbed in the chase, to have yet felt the same inconvenience; but at proposition, he said after a moment's pause: 'You are right, my poor boy; I did not recollect you were unused to such duty as this. Well let us go and get supper, and then, if you still feel tired, you may turn in, while I look for that cursed Maltese alone; for have him I will and that before morning.'

The generous fellow did not mean it, but he a little touched my pride and I answered with a tone of pique: 'Never mind, let us keep on. I don't want any supper now, and I can keep awake as long as yourself.'

'Pooh! youngster,' said he, 'you are too quick; don't be offended; you know I did not mean to hint any thing like that. To say the truth, I am very hungry myself, though it did not occur to me before you mentioned it. So let's get supper, and then, if you choose, we will sally out again. As it is all on our way, we will explore this villainous cut throat alley' again. Perhaps we may meet our gentleman on the road.

'So, kindly locking my arm in his own, he turned down a narrow street into a dark, dismal lane that zigzagged through a nest of low, wretched looking hovels, having barely width for two to pass abreast.

Meadows was well acquainted with all the intricacies of Franktown, for he had often been on such expeditions, through its miserable by-places. He now walked confidently on, saying: this is called cut throat alley, and it tolerably well deserves the name. Have your dirk ready, youngster, for I know not how soon you may want to use it.'

We had been through this alley with the agreeable name, during the day, but then we had light to direct our steps; now it was in pitchy darkness, only relieved here and there by the glimmerings that proceeded from the crevices of the door or window, in some low mud hovel, from whence came frequent noises that betrayed the living wickedness which was festering within. Up to our ankles in filth, we stumbled on, as we best could, paying no attention to the frequent shrieks, of distress or the wild laughter of drunken mirth that rose from those haunts of vice, where the earth's offspring held their unhallowed orgies. At last, in passing the half opened door of one of these huts, Meadows, whose vigilance had never for a moment slumbered, suddenly dropped my arm, and saying in a low, startled tone, 'Follow me!' sprang into the house.

It was a long, low, narrow room, whose bare unplestered walls, and floor of hard trodden clay, gave it a most desolate and comfortless appearance. In the centre, a rude ladder communicated through a trap door, with the apartment above. At the farther end a group of rough looking men were seated around a table so deeply engaged in some game they were playing as not to notice our entrance. At the end nearest the door, was a kind of 'bar,' garnished with dirty decanters and bottles, and lighted up with three or four greasy candles. Behind it stood a tall, attenuated, dark looking man, with sunken, fiery eyes, and a profusion of coarse black hair, covering the greater part of his sallow face. His attire consisted of a blue woollen shirt, and dirty canvass trousers, around which a large red shawl was girded, and a small Greek scull cap stuck on the top of his shaggy head. He looked up with a glance, half of enquiry, half of anger, as we entered. Meadows went directly towards him, and in a bold tone, said that we were American officers in pursuit of a deserter, who was now in the house, as he had observed him running up the ladder, and we wished to go up and take him.

The gaunt, dark-looking personage shrugged his shoulders, and shook his head, growling some reply in his unintelligible *lingua franca*. 'Pooh!' said Meadows turning to me, impatiently, 'we are losing time in talking to the ghost of misery; follow me.' Just as we were about to mount the ladder, the 'ghost of misery' sprang actively over the counter, and running fiercely toward us, warned us not to ascend.—His barbarous language we could not understand, but his excited gestures were expressive enough. He pointed at our dirks with contempt, and at me, Meadows' only support, with a sneer that raised my boyish indignation. He then counted 20 upon his fingers, to show us the number of persons above, and drew his hand significantly across his throat, to show the manner they would serve us, if we intruded ourselves among them. Besides, he lifted the frail ladder a moment from its place, to let us see that it was quite in his power, by removing it, to cut off our retrert and leave us to the tender mercies of his friends above.

While he was thus threatening and gesticulating, Meadows regarded him with a patient coolness that amusingly contrasted with the excited ruffian's grotesque vivacity. The stern and scornful expression, however, which I saw stealing over his manly countenance, prepared me for the result that followed. After surveying for a moment the room below, the slight ladder which led to that above, and from head to foot the dark visaged bandit beside him, he turned round and said in a quick sharp tone, 'Youngester will you follow?'

'To the death!' I replied, with enthusiasm.

'That's right, my brave boy! I see I may depend upon you. Cudgel is here, and you know it is our duty to take him, dead or alive. Perhaps we may have to fight for it; but," added the gallant fellow, as if to encourage me, "we are both young and active, and, at the worst, this place is not so high but we may spring down without danger to our necks, even if this black rascal should unship the ladder.—So come on!'

He mounted the ladder rapidly, without regarding the exclamations and gestures of the whiskered ruffian, who still sought to detain us, and I followed close at his heels.

Emerging from a trap door, we found ourselves in a long, low dismal looking apartment, under the roof, dim with the smoke from chiboques and cigars. Its only walls were the rough, over tiled rafters, and a few straggling boards composed the floor. In the roof were one or two narrow apertures that answered the purposes of windows. Huddled round in a circle, were half a dozen fierce looking men, who, by their countenances, and the red cap, we judged to be Greeks. They were playing at cards. They all looked up, and two or three sprang to their feet, and clutched the long knives which they all wore at their girdles, as we entered. Cudgel was seated at the farther end of the room, with his arms folded, and quietly smoking a cigar, looking in no manner disconcerted at the sudden appearance of his officers.

Meadow fixed his keen eye upon him, and pointing him out to me, as I did not at first observe him, through the smoke, said, 'Ah, there is the rascal we are looking for.'

'Yes, here he is,' said Cudgel, in a calm tone, 'now come and take him!'

Meadows paused a moment to look around. 'Do you speak English?' he asked, addressing the threatening group of desperadoes before him. There was no reply, but they talked loudly and rapidly together. I drew his attention to one who had not risen, & who appeared to be deeply engaged in studying the dirty pack of cards on the floor. I recognised him as one who often came off to the ship in a fruit boat, and was known on board by the soubriquet of 'Jack Straw.' Meadows at once called to him, but he seemed by no means pleased with the recognition, and somewhat doubtful whether it would not be prudent to give us a decided cut. In truth, we were rather unpresentable acquaintances for Jack to his very remarkable friends.

But Meadows was not easily dashed on such occasions; so, walking boldly toward him, he said, in his cool, off hand manner, 'Jack, my good fellow, don't let us interrupt your friends; we are merely after that rascal in the corner, and when we have secured him, we will leave you to yourselve.'

'You will never leave this place alive, if you attempt it!' shouted Cudgel, with a scornful laugh.

Meadows paid him no attention, but went on talking with Jack Straw.

'Tell your friends I am in the execution of my duty and shall take that man at all hazards. I am sufficiently armed to fight my way through if there is any opposition: so Jack, keep them from interfering, or there will be blood spilt.'

'Take care your own is not spilt, *boy!*' threateningly cried the deserter, who heard what Meadows had been saying. Jack Straw shook his head doubtfully and advised us to retire, as he despaired of being able to restrain his excited associates, who he told us, were very desperate characters; but evidently wishing to keep on good terms with us, and finding that we were determined to seize the deserter, he talked very earnestly with them for a few moments, and, by his gestures, seemed both imploring and threatening, to induce them not to molest us.

While we paused to observe what impression his arguments made, Cudgel rose up and coming a few steps towards us, again spoke.

'Mr. Meadows,' said he, in a voice of deep excitement, whose hoarse tones seemed to come from the very bottom of his huge chest, 'Mr. Meadows, I respect you more than any officer of that bloody slave ship, and there's not a man on board who would not got through —— for you. But you see this'—taking from his breast a large Spanish clasp knife, and springing open its long pointed blade—'I'd sooner put it into my own heart than go on board that ship again. Not the whole ship's company, marines and all, should take me. I am a desperate man; you had better not meddle with me, for I give you warning, that if you come towards me, 'I'll give you this to the hilt, as good an officer as you are. Ha ha!' he frantically yelled as he brandished his murderous weapon, "midshipmen, you shall get more than you came for!'

'I'll see to that, you cursed Maltese rascal!' said the undaunted Meadows, whose indignation at being thus braved, made him forget for a moment the others who were still loud in fierce dispute; and advancing toward him, with an air fearless resolution, he put his hand on his collar, and in a brief, stern voice, said, 'Come with me, Sir!'

The moral superiority and commanding bearing of the young office awed the desperate deserter. He was what might be called 'taken back.' Habits of obedience seemed to retain their influence, even over his fierce nature.—He cowered beneath the stern glance of Meadows, and he stood irresolute, muttering sullenly to himself.

'Give me your handkerchief to tie this fellow,' said Meadows, turning to me.

'Never!' shouted Cudgel, dashing his fist in his face, springing toward one of the apertures in the roof. Meadows staggered with the heavy blow, and appeared a moment blinded. I ran toward him, thinking he had been struck with the knife. 'Are you hurt?' I asked.—'No, no—never mind me—stop him?' answered the resolute officer. I turned immediately to grapple with Cudgel, who was endeavoring to force his Hurculean body thro' the window.

'Dont come here youngster!' cried he desperately; 'I won't be so tender of you.'

My blood was fully up, and, fired with his threat, I rushed upon him. He made a frantic blow at me with his knife, which was well aimed at my face; but throwing up my left arm, almost involuntarily, I received the point just below the elbow, deep to the bone—planting my dirk at the same time nearly to the hilt in his side. The impetus of my blow or the convulsive twinge that followed my blade, sent him out of the window, and he fell heavily to the earth.

'All right!' said Mr. Meadows, who was now by my side, 'now, boy for a retreat. Hillo!' said he, as we turned to depart; 'there's more ado! We are in a scrape. Keep cool, youngster and follow my motions.'

Our Greek friends seemed resolved not to part with us so easily, and surrounded us, with scowling brows, flashing eyes, and brandished weapons. Their numbers had been increased by fresh arrivals from below, and about a dozen as picturesque looking bandits as Salvator Rosa could have desired for the foreground of one of his wild mountain passes, were now hemming us in, from the hatch by which we entered, as if to cut off all retreat. The faithless Jack Straw, too, had disappeared, and apparently left us to our fate.

Perfectly self-possesed, Meadows fixed his stern, unquailing eye upon them, and I kept close to him, and regarded him anxiously.—The villains seemed yet to have some respect for the lion in their toils, and no small fear of his fangs; but it was evident they waited only for some bolder one to give the signal, to commence the onslaught. It was a serious business. Here we were, at midnight, in one of the vilest dens of Franktown, where murders are by no means uncommon: but slightly armed, fatigued by our hard day's duty, and exhausted by want of food; out of reach of assistance, surrounded by a ferocious gang of ruffians, who were every moment genting more excited and furious; I confess for myself, I felt that I should have been much more comfortable, snugly nestling in my hammock.

'Watch your chance to dash through; spring down the hatch,' said Meadows, in a low whisper.

'I am ready to follow your motions,' I replied in the same tone.

At that moment, one of the Greeks immediately in front of us slunk behind his next companion, leaving a small break in the circle.—Quick as thought, Meadows sprang through, overturning another in his impetuosity, and I followed closed upon him. But what was our dismay, at finding the trap door closed down!

We instantly gained the upright wall of the building, and placing our backs firmly against it, awaited the issue. A ferocious howl of mingled surprise and rage succeeded.

'There is no help for it,' said Meadows, still perfectly cool; 'let us sell ourselves dearly.'—A sudden and simultaneous rush interrupted him, and at the same moment we were both down and unarmed, my dirk being knocked out of my hand, to the middle of the apartment. A powerful Greek held me down; his knee was upon my breast, his eyes gleamed into mine with insane fury; a knife glistened in one hand while with the other he violently tore the stock from my neck. Closing my eyes with a shudder, and an involuntary prayer, I expected the moment to feel its keen edge across my windpipe, and the moment after to wake in a nother world.

A tumult and rattling of arms below, made the murderer pause. The trap door was suddenly forced off, a yelling shout arose, followed by a host of armed men, and cries of affright and astonishment from the ruffins above, and in an instant swords were clashing, blood was flowing, and the Greek widley flying in all directions for escape. Had I not been too bewildered with the scene, and overcome with my unlooked-for reprieve from death, I should have admired its melo dramatic effect.

WOMEN ARE BORN COQUETTES.—The ladies! Heaven bless them! are, as a general rule, coquettes for babyhood upward. Little she's of three years old, play little airs and graces upon small heroes of five; simpering misses of nine make attacks upon young gentlemen of twelve; and, at sixteen, a well-grown girl, under encouraging circumstances,—say, she is pretty, in a family of ugly elder sisters, or an humble wench at a country inn, is at the very pink and prime of her coquetry. They will jilt you at that age with an ease and arch infantine simplicity that never can be surpassed in maturer years.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HINTS TO PARENTS. Every species of flattery should be carefully avoided. A boy who happens to say a sprightly thing, is generally applauded so much that he sometimes continues a coxcomb all his life after. He is reputed a wit at fourteen, and becomes a blockhead at twenty. The mother herself should stifle her pleasure or vanity, when little master happens to say a good or a smart thing. Those modest lubberly boys who seem to want spirits, become at length more shining men and at school generally go through their business with more ease to themselves and more satisfaction to their instructiors.

A CAREFUL SOLDIER. A new recruit coming into action, followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breach of his piece on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw his charge. One of his comrades observing him, sung out, "Jim, why don't you fire, and let 'em have it, boy?" "Because," replied Jim, "I dosent dare to; I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun and can't get it out."

A PUBLIC DANGER. A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which, was observed by a Yankee joker, sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger for God's sake, for the rest on us will starve to death."

An alehouse girl took it into her head to be catechised at church. The parson asked her what her name was? La, sir, said she, how can you pretend not to know my name, when you come to our house so often, and cry, ten times in an evening, Nan, you slut, bring us another pot!

A village pastor was examining his parishioners in the catechism, and asked a young girl, "What is thine only consolation in life and death?" To which the simple maid replied, "If I must tell you, it is the little shoemaker that lives over the way."

A NEW DEGREE OF INTOXICATION.—In reply to a question put at the late Herefordshier Assizes by Mr. C. Phillips, a witness who was asked whether he was drunk or sober, said, "I was quite sober in myself, only a little muddled *outside!*"

A COLD PUN.—In the snowy weather, last winter, Sir —— —— met Mrs. —— rather sprinkled with the fleecy fall, and said, "Why do you wear your sable *boa* on a day like this?" "Because, my dear sir," replied the lady, "I do not like my *chin chilly!*"

A little boy in the town of R. who ever since he could speak has called himself a Democrat, one day asked his mother what her politics were? "Oh! dear," said she, "I'm not much of any thing." "Oh! then you are a whig," answered the little fellow.

An honest Irishman, fresh from Hibernia, caught a humble-bee in his hand, supposing it to be a humming bird. "Och," he exclaimed "how hot his little fut is!"

A young man stepped into a bookstore and said he wanted to get "A Young Man's Companion." "Well sir," said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

A person observed to his friend who was learning to take snuff, that it was wrong to teach one's nose a bad habit, as a man generally followed his nose.

What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? A *for-tune*, to be sure,

What is a lady's most interesting age? Her marri-*age*.

"John," said one brother to another, "father's dead!" "Is he?" replied the other, "by golly, I'd sooner have lost a shilling!"

Were you ever a Cork? No—but I have seen many a *drawing of it.*

Late from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The long looked for Steamer at length arrived. She reached New York on Sunday morning having accomplished her passage from Portsmouth in fifteen days and a half.

Among the passengers we notice the names of Col Mudge and Mr Featherstonhaugh—"appointed by the British Government to make a preliminary survey of the disputed boundary, in order to ascertain whether the disagreement is likely to be obviated by a joint commission." Col Mudge's name was mentioned a short time since, as on the list of passengers by the Great Western, but it seems there was some mistake about it. Mr. Featherstonhaugh has, heretofore, been in the service of the United States as a Geologist, and the British papers on this account, complain somewhat of his appointment.

The Queen brings London dates to the 11th ult. and Portsmouth to the 12th. Her Commercial intelligence is no more favorable than that brought by the Great Western. Cotton was still falling, and sales limited. The Bank of England had not raised its rate of interest, though it was generally expected it would be advanced on the 18th inst to *six per cent.*

The latest intelligence from Turkey was a rumor that a smart skirmish had taken place between the advanced guard of the Turkish Army, and a party of Egyptian Cavalry, in which the former had the advantage. It was reported that the Turks had taken Aintab; and the Pacha had, therefore, ordered Ibraham Pacha to commence active hostilities. Of this, however, there was some doubt A rumor was current that the French Admiral, Roussin, had instructions from his Government to prevent a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Constantinople, under date of 19th of June, as follows.

"A scene occurred yesterday at the Admiralty which has produced much sensation among the Frank population. The Chief of the Navy board (Meustapha Bey) having, during an interview with the Sultan's ship builder (Mr Rhoades) used abusive language, which the feelings of an American could not put up with, the latter raised his pipe and broke it on the insolent Ottoman's head. The circumstances of the affair having been laid before the Sultan, every one is anxiously awaiting for his verdict."

The troops of Holland are quietly taking possession of the territory of Hamburg, and the large army which has been so long kept up by that power, on the Belgian Frontier, is generally dispersing.

It appears by the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which has been laid before Parliament, that the revenue for the year was £47,833,118, being £611,315, more than the estimate. The expenditures, however, have also exceeded the estimates, and the deficiency for the year is about £1,000,000. The interest on the public debt is £29,350,000, which is £1,000,000, more than it was ten years ago.

The Chancellor represents that the English Government has now 13,000 regular troops in Canada, besides 33,000 militia. This is an increase of 8000 regulars from the force of last year—an increase which has been made by diminishing the force in Ireland, where there are now only about 10,000 men. Formerly, from 30,000 to 50,000 were deemed indispensable in Ireland, and, at one time it required 100,000 to keep that nation from rebellion.

The intention of the Government was announced to introduce a bill for the establishment of a uniform rate of postage. The Chancellor said however, that, believing the measure would be attended, at first, with a considerable loss of revenue, he should support it only on condition that Parliament would pledge itself to make up any such deficiency that might occur. With this condition annexed, Sir Robert Peel intimated he should oppose the plan.

Mr Hume, in the House of Commons, July 8th, moved for a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the Bank of England; and to ascertain how far it was instrumental in producing the crises of 1825-6 and that of 1836-7. His motion was lost by a majority of 65.

The deficiency of specie in the Bank is £7,000,000, which corresponds exactly with the amount paid during the past year, to foreign countries, for bread stuffs.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr O'Connel, if Government intended to recognize the independence of Texas—it was answered—yes—when the Ministers have proof of her independence *de facto*,

There had been some farther Chartist disturbances in Brimingham and Manchester—occasioned, it is said quite as much by the officers as the people. The Rev Dr Taylor and several others were imprisoned and afterward released on bail.

There seems to be much distress among the peasantry of Ireland. In some of the Western Districts the misery is said to be fearfully great and to demand an immediate remedy. Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the subject had better not be discussed!

The great tournament at Eglington Castle is likely, says the Morning Post of London, to fall through. The young nobles find the training process rather too severe, and somewhat dangerous. It is found, too, that the scheme is rather an expensive one—promising to cost each one about £400, if the tournament takes place.

The corner stone of the new Capital of Ohio was laid at Columbus, on the 4th inst. with much ceremony. It is destined, it is said, to be one of the finest structures in the country.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 6, 1839.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M.* for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Per order of the County Committee.

Paris, July 1, 1839.

THE FEDERAL CREED.

To any superficial reader of the Federal papers it must be apparent that the leaders, after having been beaten in a fair and open contest for principles, have as a last resort, resolved to try a bold *stratagem*, which is nothing more nor less than to *counterfeit*, so far as may suit their *convenience*, the principles of *Democracy*. Examine the creed which some of their papers have adopted, one article of which, is "*one Presidential term.*" They do not designate for how long a time that term shall consist, whether four years, ten years, or for life, but give them the power and there is little doubt they would make it the latter. "*No Sub-Treasury Bank,*" is another article to be found in their creed. Who doubts that, had they the power, their *first* act would be to establish a Bank according to Mr. Clay's plan, with fifty millions of capital and a Charter irrevocable for fifty years? If by preaching against, they can obtain the power to establish one, their object is accomplished, and then what care they for the people whom they have deluded by their false pretensions. They would laugh to scorn their complaints. "*A diminution of Executive patronage,*" is another article to be found in their creed. A President and a Bank of the same politics, which Bank, according to the assertion of its own friends, is to control all the Banks of the country, to regulate the currency and exchanges, and keep the people's money in its vaults, under its own lock and key, and both engaged in a common cause, the perpetuation of their own power, looks very much like "*a diminution of Executive patronage!*" All the departments of the General Government have not now a tenth part so much power over the rights and liberties of the people, as would the combined powers of such a Bank alone.

Their designs are sufficiently apparent, and will not deceive a single Democrat. They utterly despair of obtaining the sanction of the ballot-box to the principles and policy on which they wish to have the Government administered, and have therefore determined to set up a *counterfeit Democracy*, for the purpose of securing a triumph to *genuine, old fashioned Federalism!* But it will be a futile attempt. The cloven-foot is too visible to deceive even the most careless.

The Federalists undoubtedly anticipate material aid from "*The Argus Revived,*" a paper they have recently started in Portland under the management of F. O. J. Smith, one of that class of politicians called *conservatives*, which composed the "tail end" of the "*great* whig party" last year, and which has either rotted off or been driven in to the very centre of the whig camp. The object is not only to *counterfeit* Democratic principles for the *benefit* of *Federalism*, but to counterfeit also one of the old and highly esteemed organs of the Republican party for the purpose of giving currency to this spurious Democracy. But these *counterfeits*, though ever so skillfully executed, will not pass current with the "huge paws," and "bears of the back woods" of the "benighted regions of Oxford County." What a device! *Democratic Principles manufactured to order for the use of the federal party, by F. O. J. Smith!* (Federal Outlaw Judas Smith) *and endorsed by the Federal press!* Can any intelligent thinking man be deceived by so shallow an artifice?

The Portland Courier, the reputed organ of the respectable and responsible portion of the Federal party in this State, speaks of the Federalism of *Fisher Ames* as the Federalism to which it adheres. That there may be no mistake as to the real Federalism of the Courier, we subjoin a few of the declarations of its great exampler:

"Is there in human affairs an occasion of profligacy more shameful or more contagious than a *general election!* Every spring gives birth and gives wings to this *epidemic mischief.*"—[Fisher Ames.

"Our Constitution is no better than any other piece of paper, nor so good as a blank one on which a more perfect one could be written."—Ib.

"Our Federal Republic was manifestly founded on a mistake; on the supposed existence of sufficient political virtue in the people, and on the permanency and authority of public morals."—Ib.

"Democracy is an illuminated Hell."—Ib.

For the Democrat.

"A sect whose chief devotion lies
In odd, perverse antipathies."

Were we selected to perform the task of providing a proper motto for the opposition, under existing circumstances, we could not furnish a more appropriate one, than is found in the above quotation. I fear, however, that I am doing wrong by honoring the opposition with that unity of sentiment and action which is supposed to exist among every body of men meriting the denomination of *Sect*. The meaning of *sect* in the common acceptation of the term, is a body of men united in some particular tenets, for purposes of interest and improvement, of honor and distinction.

That the opposition consist of a body of men, and even a multitude of men, we would not attempt to deny; and that they are united in two of the principles consistent with the purposes of a sect, interest and distinction, we are as far from denying: but, that they have, as a body, one spark of improvement in their aim, or even a common perception of the true honor and dignity of man, the testimony of many of their ablest presses will not allow us to affirm.

We have ample testimony that our opponents are seekers of interest—though not that kind of interest which would promote public welfare and secure to all the greatest amount of equality and happiness; but that sordid self-interest which seeks to promote its own prosperity at the hazzard, or even destruction, of its honorable and sincere opponents. Interest of this latter kind, guides, governs, and protects the opposition to the present administration in its willful and malignant course—an interest which of all others should be avoided by the sincere patriot and philanthropist. This kind of political self-interest ruled our opponents in the contest of '38 with unusual vigor.—It prompted them to give improper and unfounded encouragement to their adherents—it prompted them to libel the greatest and most honorable men in the State—it threatened the weak—it flattered the unwary—it offered rewards to the unstable—and finally, it not only impeached the good motives and avowed intentions of their opponents, but most slanderously and deceitfully abused them. We do not expect to give a full picture of this sordid political self-interest, nor do we ever expect to see the engines of this vulgar principle hurled at the rights of man with such tremendous effect and power as they were in '38. We are willing to allow our opponents all the credit due their consistency in the maintenance of any principle belonging to their *sect*, consequently we do not envy them the reward to which they are entitled for their unyielding and constant maintenance of this, moving principle.

The next particular by which we should be led to suppose our opponents constituted a sect, is their desire for distinction. We need not be surprised that they should possess this quality in an eminent degree; for it is an ingredient which enters into the conduct of the wise and the foolish—the weak and the strong—the good and the bad.

The wicked and abandoned are as fond of having their deeds commemorated and sung as are the good and virtuous. Thus with Cataline, he was willing to butcher the inhabitants of his native city, and burn their houses to ashes, could he but make himself master of the Roman Commonwealth. Thus with the celebrated gun powder plot in England. The author of that atrocious design was anxious to sacrifice the lives of the assembled Parliament if his name could but live in the annals of infamy. And we have had men in our own country, (if we have not now,) who were sufficiently abandoned to rejoice at our defeats and weep at our victories.

When we see men so abandoned, so lost to the rules of decency and honor as to promote the success of a high political officer by means of falsehood, deception, intrigue and money, does it not show a powerful thirst for political distinction? And a kind of distinction too, which even a guilty convict would be ashamed to own. What can be the motive of our opponents at the present time, when they endeavor to subvert every design for the good of the State and Nation and still propose no method of relief? Can it be other than a desire that their obstinacy may be seen by posterity, and their infamy be heralded in prospect and song? We must, therefore, admit that our opponents are lovers of distinction and glory in bold and adventurous designs; but we cannot admit that they are fond of that kind of distinction which leads its possessor into the paths of virtue, dignity, and honor.

In regard to the other principles which constitute a body of men a *sect*, viz. improvement and honor, we are far from believing that our opponents possess them in any tangible form. To all human discernment they are concealed so effectually as to prevent every effort from making them public. And therefore, as we can not describe this portion of modern whiggism without a continued series of negative we shall decline any further comment on them.

Name and duration are not essential to qualify a body of men to become a sect; but a name constantly adhered to, gives dignity and honor, as well as respectability and firmness to any institution or corporate body of men: consequently the opposition will not have the assurance to claim, nor the impudence to appropriate any credit or honor to themselves for the constancy with which they have adhered to their name.

Speaking of the duration of this sect, we are bold to say that its great principles have been in existence ever since the formation of our government. The change of name has only been a disguise which has only kept the masquerade in continued operation.—Opposition unflinching and malignant has ever characterised the sentiments and actions of these men, and although their body is made up of a variety of views and feelings, such as Anti-Masons, Abolitionists, Clayites, Harrisonites, and Websterites, still the greatest unity of feeling prevails among this heterogenious fraternity in regard to their continued hostility to Republican Institutions.

Feeling doubtful in our own minds whether the opposition were deserving of a name which conveyed the idea of unanimity in so great a degree as is found in the word *sect*, we have made the foregoing examination for the purpose of ascertaining the result it might lead to. We consequently come to the conclusion that they are not entitled to the name of *sect*; but that their body is compounded of a host of jarring sectaries, whose chief delight consists in the promotion of self-interest and vulgar distinction,—whose aim is political power,—whose real purposes, like Masonry, are kept secret, and whose only attachment to one another consists in hatred and malevolence to Democratic Equality. They have no title, therefore, to the term *sect* in its common acceptation; but when they are described as

"A sect whose chief devotion lies
In odd, perverse antipathies,"

having it distinctly understood that a false definition is given to the term, we cheerfully allow them the use of it with all its honors and emoluments.

There are many young men who will be called to vote, who, according to Law will become voters this Fall for the first time in their lives; and in a very short time they will be called to vote for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. How important, then, that they should shape their course in the beginning of their lives, so that when they become old they may look back on no part of their conduct with regret or mortification. We need not caution you that every thing depends on the choice you make of polities at your first setting out, so far as regards your influence and respectability in the government of the country. We need not tell the young men of Oxford County that we are anxious for them to join the ranks of the Democratic phalanx and follow the footsteps of the illustrious pillars of Republicanism, Washington and Jefferson.

Choose, therefore, this day whom ye will serve.—Here are two sides well pictured in miniature before you, both intreating you for your support. One side is dressed in simplicity and purity, the other in splendour and corruption—the one side predicates its faith in the continuance of liberty on the intelligence and virtue of the people, the other has no faith in the great mass of the people and denies their capability of self-government—the one, like a good, faithful monitor, watches over our rights and governs as little as possible, the other, without watchfulness, cannot govern too much—the one side seeks to do good to all, to grant no exclusive privileges, nor exempt any who are worthy of censure, the other wishes to promote the few, to grant monopolies, and protect those who are deserving of censure from their merited infamy—finally, on the one side you will recognize that spirit of universal freedom which characterizes Democracy, while on the other, your soul will sicken at the sight of tyranny in the shape of Aristocracy, alias, Federalism—and lastly, you are to select which side you will serve, the one who has maintained a firm, consistent, upright and united course ever since the formation of our government, while the others course is admirably described in one of the characters of Dryden:

"In the front rank of these did Zimri stand:
A man so various, that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankinds epitome.
Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong;
Was every thing by starts and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chemist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon:
Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking
Besides ten thousand freaks that dy'd in thinking:
Blest madman, who could every hour employ,
With something new to wish, or to enjoy!"

Choose then, I repeat, young men, which you will serve, whether the sect that is united in one brotherhood and keeps one straight forward, consistent plan, or

"The sect, whose chief devotion lies
In odd, perverse antipathies."

UP & DOING.

[For the Democrat.]

For when the case can be no worse,
The desperat'st is the wisest course.

So must have thought the Editor of the Kennebec Journal when he penned the article headed, the "*force of example*" in the last number. That the influence of error is greater when practised by men in authority, than when practised by persons in comparative obscurity, we would not attempt to deny. We seldom find, by the way, a sentence or principle in regard to politics laid down in a modern whig Journal to which we can give entire credence; and the time has how come, when every truth promulgated by the opposition should be embossed in letters of Gold, consequently, we have devoted this period to their special benefit, hoping that propositions of this kind may be sustained hereafter by truth and argument. It is not so, however, in this case.—For our friend of the Journal has seized upon an argument to injure the Administration party which may be turned most seriously to his disadvantage.

He says "when ALFRED HOOKER stole the poll books of Lincoln county, Kentucky, to defeat an opponents' election, and was appointed to an office under Government as a reward for his villany, the exemple was not lost. In Penn. there was soon after a desperate attempt to place C. J. Ingersoll in Congress, with a majority of 700 against him, by destroying part of the returns, and as a consequence growing out of it, the Penn. Legislature was successfully organized or disorganized by mob violence. Similar scenes were enacted in N. Jersey, and no man can see the end of it.'

In regard to Alfred Hooker, all the facts in the case have not appeared, and until they do appear, we shall not feel authorized to give credence to the Journal's statements; but if it is true we will join hands and give our full share of condemnation on the whole transaction. But we will not own ourselve thus igrorant of the Penn. and N. Jersey cases. Does the Editor of the Journal wish his readers to understand that the whigs have conducted with honor and veracity in regard to the Election of Congress men in Penn. and New Jersey? Shame on such false pretentions! A man who would willfully commit such outrage ought to be,

"Ejected out of Church and State,
And all things else, but the people's hate."

The author of the above quotation must have been igrorant of many important facts when he attempted to transfer the foul reproaches of his own party to tell against the present Administration. In regard to Penn. what is the truth, concerning Ingersoll's election? The first is that Ingersoll was elected by a majority of the people in his District. The second is that the return Judges in his District, consisting of Whigs and Democrats, when all assembled together to certify to the number of votes cast in their several wards and Townships, made a joint return to the Secretary of State that Ingersoll had received a majority of the votes. The third fact is that after the Judges had made out the return they sent it forward to the Secretary of State according to Law. The fourth fact is (and it is one which ought to make the opposition blush with shame,) that a Minority of the Judges, called *whigs*, met together, after the other portion had departed, and made out a false return, rejecting the votes in that part of Phiadelphia County called the Northern Liberties. The fifth fact is that these Whig Judges signed their names to this false return and sent it with the utmost despacth to the Secretary of State. Finally, the last fact which I will name is that the Secretary of State attempted to palm off on the Legislature this false return as the true one, consequently because the Democrats would not consent to organize themselves into a Legislative body and thereby give countenance to this most gross and palpable fraud, therefore the Kennebec Journal styles them Disorganizers and mobocrats! Very well; Mr. Journal, you would of course have us all infer that mobocrats and Disorganizers are anxious to have the majority rule and walk in the paths of integrity, truth and honor. If Ritner Stevens and Co. had succeeded in this fraud and the whig party in general persisted in support of its treachery, a resort to *metalic arguments* to produce *true* conviction would have been the daegerous result.

In regard to New Jersey the true result was as follows:

Mr Dickerson's majority over	Mr Ayerigg was	159
" Vroom's	Mr Maxwell	109
" Ryall's	Halstead	105
" Cooper's	Straton	69
" Kille's	York	106
" Randolph's	Force	113

showing the plain fact that five Democrats and one whig were elected, viz. Dickerson, Vroom, Ryall, Cooper, Kille, Dem. and Randolph whig. These, then, are the chosen Representatives by the people: but the entire whig ticket is made to be chosen by the false and base Clerks, Fithian and N. Broraem. These assertions we promise shall be made true if an attempt is made to prove the contrary. Please tell us Mr. Journal how you succeed in making your readers swallow such doses of political hallucination.

ANTI PSEUDO.

MILITARY. At an election in the 1st Reg. 1st Brig. 6th Divis. held in this village the 31st ult., the following officers were chosen, viz:

PERIN DUDLEY, of Woodstock, Lt. Colonel, vice S. H. CUMMINGS, resigned.

AMOS F. NOYES, of Norway, Major, vice PERIN DUDLEY, promoted.

From the Eastern Argus.

Messrs Editors,—I am somewhat surprised to see how little is doing by our Democratic friends, in this section of the State, in regard to our approaching election. Surely there is need now, as much as ever, for vigilance and exertion on the part of our friends. The feds to be sure are less troublesome outwardly than they were last year. Then, as soon as a countryman entered the market in your city, he could hardly ask the price of an article, before he was questioned violently concerning his political views, and, if he proved a Republican, and a friend of John Fairfield, was abused with the worst of language. I experienced this myself. One of the leading *Whigs* with whom I conversed that year, in a seaboard town in this section, not knowing my politics, had the impudence to tell me that there was not a single public officer in the Democratic ranks, who did'nt cheat the Government, and put the money of the nation into his own pockets; and when I denied his statements, and offered to *prove* them false, he flew into a tremendous passion, and swore that if his party could'nt gain their point by *voting*, at the next September election, they would resort to the *musket* for success. But they are like some Indians, who were wounded in the war of the Revolution.—They fell back into the bushes, and when found by the American soldiers, saluted the white men as follows: "how do, brothers? We no hurt white man." At the same time, their knives were under their blankets, ready to stab the first man that approached. But they did'nt get the opportunity. The soldiers took off their hides and made drumheads of them. So it is with the federal party. They have fallen back, weak and discomfited, and now say: we are down—we wish to unite—we go for the best men &c. Let the flatterers be watched! There is no truth in them. They work like a fire under ground—breaking out when you don't expect it; or like a snake in the grass, which springs upon you before you are aware. They are as anxious now as ever to prevent our success in the State. They are still determined to defeat noble hearted Fairfield— still eager to prevent a Democratic majority in the Legislature.

One of their means of electioneering is the same employed last year, and which was then exploded. Some of their partizans, and among them, I am sorry to say, Gospel ministers, go through the country, denouncing Fairfield as a friend to slavery. What! they say to their brethren, "will you, who believe all men ought to be free, vote for Fairfield who wishes to bind in fetters such as are of a dark complexion?" The same gentlemen preach against office seeking and office holding, and, at the same time, are guilty of both sins themselves. And, besides, if Henry Clay is a candidate, will not these persons vote for him, although he is a slaveholder, and opposed to Abolition?—Who doubts that they would? Who doubts that they would drive throughout the land, and travel hill and dale, to make one proselyte for him and sow discord among the people? This talk about slavery with them is all for political effect. They know that Gov Fairfield is as strongly opposed to slavery, and as much desirous of the freedom of all, as a man can be; and the whole secret of their opposition to him is to be found in his Democratic principles. This, however, is only one of the many deceptive treiks of whiggery—and perhaps one of the least harmless, since it was tried last year, and wholly failed. The opposition, though, are full of

invention, and require constantly to be watched.

Be on the *look out*, then, Democrats of Maine, who are in favor of equal rights and privilegs, and see to it that the State is not lost by your remisness and inactivity. It is time now to organize for the campaign. Let not the work be too long delayed. But let vigorous measures be taken to counteract the efforts of our opponents, and increase the republican majority in Maine. The federalists will labor hard with time and money, but I think we are strong enough to utterly overthrow them, and make the deformed head, also, of their ally, Conservatism, sink out of sight. We have only to do our duty, to make our success as glorious as it will be righteous. A DEMOCRAT.

E. Raymond, July 23d.

From the Augusta Age.

Popular Sovereignty, vs. Corporate Power.

We have noticed in a late number of one of the federal papers of this State, a sort of indignation article against the last Legislature of New Hampshire for having asserted the power of the State to amend or abrogate the charters it has granted. One would judge from the tremendous outcry made, that some great outrage upon corporate rights had been committed; for it is to be observed that the federal organs generally are far more watchful for the rights of corporations, than for those of individuals. We have hunted up the Resolve of the Legislature referred to, and subjoin it for the information of our readers.

Whereas, the people of this State are, and of right ought to be sovereign within the territorial jurisdiction thereof.

And whereas, the Legislature of this State, exercising the authority delegated temporarily by said sovereign, is bound to enact such laws as the rights, interests and well being of the people of the State demand.

And whereas, the rights, interests and well being of the people of this State, demand, that all bodies, associate or corporate, within the limits of the same, of whatever name, and for whatever purpose created, be subject to the laws thereof.

And whereas, no Legislature of the State has or ever had under its present constitution, any right or power to enact any general or special law, or grant any act of incorporation, which a subsequent Legislature duly constituted, may not and of right ought not to alter, amend or abrogate, whenever the public good shall require such alteration, amendment or abrogation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General court convened, That from and after the passage of this resolution, it shall be deemed lawful and competent for the Legislature of this State to alter amend or abrogate any act of incorporation, heretofore granted, or which may hereafter be granted under or by the laws thereof, or which is or may be found to exist within the territorial jurisdiction of the same, under any name and for any purpose whatever; whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, the public good may require such alteration, amendment or abrogation, any law, usage or custom to the contary notwithstanding. *Provided however*, That whenever the Legislature shall abrogate as aforesaid, any act of incorporation heretofore granted, and in which the right of such abrogation is not declared then, and in that case, if the personal rights of individuals are injuriously affected by such abrogation, the Legislature upon due information thereof, shall make such provision for compensating such individuals for said injuries, as justice and equity may demand.

Approved,, July 6, 1839.

In this State we have had a similar law since 1831, and in many States the provision is incorporated, as it should be in all, into the Constitution itself. Its wisdom and justice cannot fail to commend themselves to every true Republican. If a Legislature, whether acting from good or bad motives, may *grant away* a portion of the sovereignty of the people, *beyond recal*, they may grant away *the whole*; or so much thereof as to render the scope and influence of corporations utterly inconsistent with the just rights of private citizens, and bring us to that crisis in which *revolution* shall be the only remedy left to the people. We object to all action based upon a principle so monstrous. If corporation—the mere creatures of the Legislature, can defy popular control, and trample on popular sovereignty—if their pretended rights are to be sacredly respected, in derogation of higher—the inalienable rights of the people—what security have we for popular liberty. The people may change their Representatives, by ejecting those who granted away their sovereignty, but this does not avail. The grant, say the federalists must remain in force, binding upon all future Legislatures, resistless and irrevocable by the people—otherwise there will be no confidence in charters and capital will abandon the State & seek investment elsewhere.

If this were true, we should not hesitate to say, *let it go*—give us free government first—incorporated capital afterwards. If men ask of the Legislature, as corporators, privileges and immunities not enjoyed by individual citizens, they should be content to take those privileges on terms consistent with the just rights of the donor. They demand too much, when they ask the people to divest themselves of the power of correcting the errors into which, from time to time, their agents may fall. Why are the elections of legislators made frequent except for this very purpose—a purpose which is completely frustrated, if the Legislature of this year may tie up the hands of all future Legislatures.—The mistakes, (according to Federalism, which on this subject, as on every other, would narrow down and well-nigh extinguish the power of the people, from doubts of their capacity to exercise power wisely) *once committed*, become VESTED RIGHTS, which, however prolific of public and individual wrongs, must stand without remedy, but by revolution. *The government must be subverted or corporate sovereignty endured.* This is the alternative for which Federalism sighs. If the *sovereignty* can be gradually transferred to corporations; which, from their jealousy of popular control, are the natural allies of Federalism; and the people cannot *peaceably* recover it. Federalism will have achieved its object. For its advocates judge that the extreme reluctance of the people to violent measures, would induce them to tolerate as the alternative, the darling object which the federal leaders from Hamilton till now, have never lost sight of—viz: a government in the hands of, or controlled, by, authorities, above the reach of the agents of the people and not answerable to the tribunal of the ballot box.

From the Bangor Democrat.

AROOSTOOK AFFAIRS.

We present the following letter in offset to the numerous rumors and stories afloat in relation to affairs on the Aroostook, circulated for a purpose which ought to shame their authors. The statements below are to be relied on.

The Land Agent has recently sold trespass timber to the ammount of about $30,000, and the whole amount of timber unlawfully cut is estimated to be worth half a million dollars.—One word in regard to the food, of which we have heard so much. The men are furnished with the best of pork, hard-bread, and flour, beans, potatoes, molasses, coffee, tea and sugar, fresh trout, better than salmon, and occasionally fresh meat. Is not this good living? As a matter of course, federal partizans will multiply marvellous stories about Aroostook affairs until after election; our readers need no caution or advice as to how much or how little is to be believed.

FORT FAIRFIELD, July 20th, 1839.

To the Editor of The Democrat:

I have noticed in several papers published in this State, communications in relation to affairs on the Aroostook under the direction of the Land Agent, and from the gross and unfounded misrepresentations therein contained and the political character of the papers in which they made their appearance, I supposed they had been based on the reports of individuals who had been discharged for violating their contracts, or for gross neglect of duty, or else manufactured for the occasion—the mere random sketches of a hungry pack of federal office-seekers, who, while they dare not decry the noble and manly course of John Fairfield and the Legislature last winter, would if possible impress the public mind with the belief that the agents of the State in executing the Resolve of January 24th, have grossly neglected their duty, and unnecessarily squandered the funds of the State in the accomplishment of nothing.

The editor of the Piscataquis Herald recently stated that the men employed by the Land Agent in that vicinity had returned to their homes on account of Capt. Parrott's *cruel* treatment and because they were were unable to subsist on pork and hard bread of the worst quality—that the boom had been thrown open and the trespass timber allowed to pass; and these representations were seized upon by the Federal press, generally, in this State, with an avidity for which it was always remarkable, and without troubling themselves to ascertain whether they were true or false. Now Sir, before I proceed to set forth what has been accomplished by the posse under the direction of the Land Agent, I will take this occasion to pronounce the remaks of the editor of the Piscataquis Herald otterly false. That the men alluded to by him did not return on account of ill usage, unless it is considered ill usage to require men to perform their contracts. That those men did not return because their pork and hard bread were of the worst quality, unless *our own country pork* put up last winter and the *best of Genessee flour* may be so considered; for I say (and defy any man over his own signature to gainsay it,) that from the time of their arrival up to the day of their departure, they were furnished with such pork and with such flour, and not a man of them during that time was obliged to subsist on hard bread even of the best quality a single day, nor did he, unless from choice. The assertion that the trespass timber had been allowed to escape by the boom which had been left open nights through neglect or design, is also false. The boom has not so been left open,—the timber has not escaped, but at this moment lies to the amount of SIXTEEN THOUSAND TONS, all above the boom—on the brow—in the woods and on the shores of the Aroostook and its tributaries. This was a most silly lie, because the timber is now in our possession for itself. If, however, there should happen to be in the State a federal editor too incredulous to believe this, do make up a purse—defray his expenses up here, and thus allow him to make occular demonstration of the fact; in which case he might persuade himself to believe his own senses, however repugnant to his wishes.

I will now state for the benefit of your readers and to disabuse the public mind in relation to the misrepresentations which have been ushered into being through the columns of the Federal Press, what the *posse* under the direction of the Land Agent have done since the recall of the militia.

1st. They have built a block house in the immediate vicinity of the Boom 20 feet square at the base, with a cellar of the same size—the second story of said block house being 22 feet square and will comfortably accommodate 75 men. It is built and furnished in a style inferior to none in the United States. There have also been erected two other *framed* buildings to the boom establishment, to wit: a cook house 10 by 20 feet and a boat-house 20 by 30, around which, notwithstanding the immense quantity of rain which has fallen during the spring and summer, seven acres of trees have been felled and burnt, so that where but two months since the forest stood, now flourishes a fine field of oats and potatoes. So much for the boom establishment. At the distance of 130 rods from the Boom blockhouse and commanding the same lies a hill, the hight of which is ninety feet above the bed of the Aroostook river, which glides beautifully by its base. On the crown of this hill is built Fort Fairfield. It is a star fort embracing within its ditch 618 feet of stockade, 8 feet thick in front, and 6 1-2 feet thick in rear, eight feet high, and filled in solid with earth. The stockade incloses—1st. A blockhouse, built in the form of a hexagon, the sides of which are 20 feet long. It is three stories high, in each of which is a tier of loop holes, a magazine has been built communicating with the celler which is 7 feet heed and occupies the whole area. This block house will comfortably quarter 200 men, and in the beauty of its proportions and finish may challenge comparison with any thing of the kind in the United States.

2d. The Barracks 50 by 20 feet and made of timber and bullet proof, will accommodate 120 men.

3d. A cook house 28 by 32 feet.

4th A well 95 feet deep, and 91 to the water. Add to this about 40 acres of land which have been redeemed from the forest around the fort, the very spot on which it stands being covered but 4 1-2 months since with trees, and view these 40 acres, now, not withstanding the wetness of the season, flourishing with wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, you may begin to form some idea of what the *posse* have done at Fort Fairfield. But this is not all. Within the last month they have located a road leading from the Fort to the Presque Isle of the Aroostook, a distance of 10 1-2 miles, half of which is now finished, and the rest in a state of forwardness. Also a road leading from the Presque Isle of the Aroostook to the Presque Isle of the St. John, a distance of rising 20 miles has been located and partially completed.—When finished, these roads, will afford us a good carriage route from Fort Fairfield to Houlton and Bangor. At present we have none except via Woodstock and the St. John river.—The importance of these roads in enhancing the value of the public lands through which they run, and the great additional inducements thus held out to young and enterprising men to settle on this portion of our territory, which is decidedly the richest and best soil in New England, in the absence of every other consideration, is of itself sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

DROWSINESS. The federal editors affect to disbelieve that their party is organized and prepared to steal a march on the democracy in September. They pretend their party are all overcome with drowsiness, or enjoying a deep sleep after undergoing the most through fatigue. It is a magnetic slumber, then, and the magnetizers have unlimited control over the magnetized, and have only to *will* it, and they come out of their sleep and are at the polls on the instant: This political Mesmerism must be looked to; it is dangerous somnambulism; ominous dark walking and night working. The secret intelligence between the parties, and the influence exerted by the magnetizers, (federal leaders,) over the magnetized, (the federal rank and file,) are none the less alarming because little understood.

But a short time since the federal editors declared they were "fatigued with victory," they could not make a record of all the brilliant victories their party achieved. The current has changed, but not so much as their song and the intonations of their voices. The gamut admits of a great variety of sounds, but they practice mostly on the quaver notes. Orator Puff had but two tones in his voice, but they have as many as there are months in the year, and they have recently brought out a *sleeping song* full of strange notes of mystical meaning. There is skill and science in this business, but will the perfomances be encored by the people!

Our party should be prepared for their opponents, whether asleep or awake—whether they choose to fight the battle fairly or unfairly. If they have no hope of preventing the re-election of John Fairfield, they will attempt to carry the Senate, and they believe they can secure the House by management and finesse. They will wish to compromise with the democrats and run "no-party" whigs or moderate men, where they cannot otherwise succeed.—They know very much depends upon the next Legislature, and they will not loose it without a severe struggle.—*Bangor Democrat.*

More Cry than Wool.

The federal papers have been making a great outcry about the late investigation at the New Orleans Mint. *Awful disclosures*, they said, had taken place, of mismanagement, and corruption; and there was no knowing the amount as the story went, of the people's money which had been basely appropriated by the swindling *loco foco* officers of the establishment. The story, however, turns out, like the thousand and one other stories which the opposition presses have recently criculated, to be only a precious piece of *humbug*. The Louisianian says, the whole investigation grew out of a misunderstanding betwen the weighing clerk, and the melter, who belongs to the federal party, and arose from an irregular entry in the books, of a deposite of $200. It was of the most searching character, and lasted for more than a month.—The precise result of it, adds that paper, is not yet known. "We can safely assert, however, that the character of no officers of the mint is implicated, and that every one who was present at the investigation is convinced that the $200, which created the difficulty, are in the vaults, and that the irregularity in the entry was occasioned by a pique between the two individuals above mentioned, one of whom is opposed to the administration." So much for the last federal mare's nest? The Gazette published the original story—will it have the fairness now to its readers the correction, or will it, as usual, stick to its misstatement? We shall see.

Eastern Argus.

"There are one hundred and twenty young men at Dartmouth College of age to be entitled to vote, who are disfranchised by the late act of the New Hampshire Legislature—and at the different Academies there are supposed to be five or six hundred more."—Gaz.

False—wholly false. The N. H. Legislature has disfranchised nobody. The Students vote *now*, just where they had a *right* to vote *before*—at their *homes*. The *old* law provided that no person should vote in any other place then that of his permanent residence, and the present law goes no farther; but only gives an imperative construction to the old law, which had been differently construed by different Selectmen. Is this "disfranchisment?" Is it oppression not to allow a man to vote in two places—the place of his home, and that where he temporarily resides? When Crittenden's bill passes, depriving men of the right to vote *at all*, there will be good reason to talk of "disfranchisement," but, in the present case, the word has no application whatever.

The President's reception at Albany is said to have been enthusiastic in the extreme. "It was," says the Argus, "a cordial and enthusiastic welcome, spontaneously rendered (notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition papers to prevent it) by citizens of all parties—as free from servility on the one hand, as it was from undue display and parade on the other—alike becoming to them and as honorable, as it must have been gratifying to their distinguished guest." Mr Van Buren's whole tour through his native State has been of the most interesting character—affording constant indications of his great popularity among those who know him best, and demonstrating that the Empire State still regards HIM as her "favorite Son."

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, a Federal Paper, thus compliments the integrity of the *Democratic party*: "Politically speaking, we do'nt believe there is a loco foco in the land who would give up his principles, even if by so doing he could sow rusty nails and reap doubloons."

UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.—We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that the indemnification, due by the Goverment of Texas to the United States, for the seizure of two merchant vessels some years since, has been paid by the Government. The amount was something over TWELVE thousand dollars.

MYSTERIOUS.

Mr Ebenezer Matthews of Monson in Piscataquis county in this State, informs us that in April 1837 his son Edmund H. Matthews, who had been married but a few months, and whose domestic enjoyments appeared complete came to this city to procure employment for a month or two, and then to return and get in the hay upon his farm. He brought with him a horse which he informed his family he had sold for ninety dollars. He obtained work at Orono and about the last of June wrote to his wife that he should be at home in a week or two. Since this time no information of him can be obtained. His trunk, clothing and pocket book were left at Orono, but no money, or any of the valuable papers which he was known to possess, have yet been discovered. He was always industrious, prudent and temperate, and much attached to his friends and his family, and no cause can be assigned for his sudden disappearance.

Bangor Whig.

ESSX BANK OF GUILDHALL, VT.—The N. Hampshire Whig and Ægis states that the bills of this Bank are good for nothing, even in the vicinity of the town where they are issued.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Among the names of the five most distinguished Cadets, who graduated in the first class from this institution, the present year, we notice that of Henry L. Smith, of Maine.

A GOOD 'UN,—A man in one of our churches yesterday had on a new pair of pants so tight that he could'nt sit down. And this was'nt the worst of it—as he was going home, one of the straps broke suddenly, and with a shock which upset him into the gutter, to the great horror of the bystanders, who had to cut his other strap, before they could make him stand erect. P. Q.

The Young Men's County Lyceum

WILL meet at the Court House on Paris Hill on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Lecture, by G. F. EMERY, Esq.

Question for discussion,—"Resolved, that Colleges ought not to be established, for the education of females, similar to those now established, for males.

Disputants,—REV. L. P. RAND, E. FOBES, Aff. E. GERRY, Esq. D. FOBES, Neg.

Per Order.

MARRIED.

In this town by Josiah Dudley Esq., Mr. Samuel Thorn to Miss Emmy Dolloff both of this town.

In Westbrook, Mr George B. Morton to Miss Maria Ann Stevens.

To the Hon. Justice of Western District Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

THE petition of Henry F. Durgin of Mexico in said County humbly shows, that he is interested and holds in common and undivided one seventh part with persons to your petition unknown of a certain one hundred acre lot of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford aforesaid, numbered forty five in the second division of lots in said Rumford being the same land Samuel Stevens conveyed to Hanes Stevens and six others.—And that he is desirous of holding his property and interest in said lot of land in severalty, wherefore he prays the Court to order and cause partition to be made of the said estate and that his proportion thereof may be by him holden severally, according to the law in such cases made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY F. DURGIN

By P. C. VIRGIN his Att'y.

OXFORD, ss. Western District Court June Term A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, That the petitioner cause an attested copy of said petiton and of this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court began and holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

JOSIAH KEYES of Rumford in said County yeoman plaintiff v. Abner Foster of said Rumford yeoman Defendant. In a plea of the case of alleged fraud and deception in the sale and exchange of horses on the 11th day of January 1839. To the damage of the said plaintiff as he says the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State,

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy. Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

WILLIAM HASKELL of Canton in said County Gentleman Plaintiff v. Abner Foster of Rumford in said County yeoman, Defendant, in a plea of the case, being in debitatus assumpsit on an account annexed for the sum of $33,66. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court begun and holden at Paris in and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

BENJAMIN POOR of Andover in said County of Oxford, Gentleman, Plaintiff v. John A. Sweat of Errol, State of New Hampshire, yeoman Defendant in a plea of the case, in which the plaintiff declares upon a promissory note for seventy seven dollars, dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1836 payable on demand with interest to one James F. Bragg Jr. or bearer, signed by the defendant, and endorsed by said Bragg to the Plaintiff. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and serving the plaintiff's writ in this action, the defendant was out of the State,

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this writ be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Sweat may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

Bethel Academy.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified to meet at the Academy Building in Bethel, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August 1839, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing all officers, required by their by-laws, and for the transaction of all other business which may be thought necessary.

WM. FRYE, Sec'y.

Bethel August 1, 1839. 3w51

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, for a breach of a condition thereof hereby claims to foreclose a Mortgage which he holds made and executed by Moses Cutting to one Simon W. Gregg, which Deed of Mortgage bears date the 24th day of March, 1836, and which Deed is Recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 47th, page 37th, which Mortgage was assigned by said Gregg to the subscriber the 11th day of February, 1839, and which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 57, page 9. Reference to be had to said deed for the description of the estate thereon conveyed. TIMOTHY WALKER.

July 24th, 1839. 51

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public vendue on Monday the second day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Arthur Mitchell, late of Mexico in said County deceased as will produce the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, being lot No. 14 in Range 7, in Mexico, excepting what was set off to the widow as dower—and if necessary also the reversion of the dower. Sale to be on the premises, and terms then to be made known. SAMUEL MORRILL, Adm'r.

Dixfield July 30, 1839. w51

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of RYERSON & RIPLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEXANDER RYERSON,
GEORGE W. RIPLEY.

Sumner, July 26, 1839. 3w51

N. B. The books and accounts of the firm are left in the hands of the subscriber for settlement

ALEXANDER RYERSON.

Dr. Gordak's Gelly of Pomegranate,
AND
PERUVIAN PILLS.

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c. just received and for sale at the old stand, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 17, 1839 1f40

AGENT FOR SETTLEMENT
ALEXANDER RYERSON

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goeklicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body; & often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'clayey houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, —whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, *less* than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently playing upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanitive might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. RUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question; viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All Judicial officers now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } March 12, 1839.

Read and passed. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed. JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } Augusta, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

43 3m

Notice to Log Owners.

DRIFTED upon the land of the subscriber on Ellis River in Rumford, the following described Logs viz. one marked S. J. A.—one marked X P ⋈—and two marked M ⋈ A. The owner or owners are hereby notified and requested to remove the same.

PORTER KIMBALL.

Rumford, June 25, 1839. 3w46

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE, } BANGOR, MAY 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the twelfth section of "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships will be surveyed and lotted by the Surveyor General the present season, viz:—Township Letter F. and half Township letter H. in the 2d Range, Township No. 6 in the fourth Range, Township No. 8 in the fifth Range, Townships No. 6, and 11 in the sixth Range, (and Township No. 11, in the fifth Range, if the exchange should be made with Massachusetts,) west from the east line of the State, will then be in market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following Law passed March 23, 1838, entitled "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands." Also, the remaining lots in the following Townships, heretofore lotted for settlers, to wit:—No. 4, 10 and 12 in the fifth range west from the east line of the State, are now offered for sale to actual settlers. All the above Townships, except No. 4, are on the Aroostook and its waters.

The price of lots on the aforesaid Townships will not be less than fifty cents, and probably not more than one dollar per acre. The prices, however, will vary according to the situation and quality of the land.

Settling duties required by law, are, that—"the purchaser of one lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and to build a house thereon, within four years from the purchase thereof; and any purchaser who shall purchase more than one shall be required to clear ten acres, and lay down to grass the same proportion on each lot, and to build a house on one of said lots, within the term aforesaid; but there shall not be sold to any one person more than four of said lots in any one township or tract."

The Aroostook Road as located and partly made passes through No. 8, 10, 11 & 12 in Range five. A county road is located through F. to Houlton, and will probably be made passable in the course of the summer. A Saw mill and grist mill are in operation on F. A Saw mill and grist mill are being erected on No 9, Range 4—Also, on No. 11, Range 5, and will be completed in the course of the season.

The Geological Reports of Dr. Jackson for a description of the quality of the soil and productions of the Aroostook lands and its mineral treasures, and the reports of Dr. Holmes' survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.

The public attention has recently been so strongly directed to the Aroostook, and so many persons have visited that section of the State, that it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing those lands now offered for sale. A large sum of money will be expended this year in making and examining the Aroostook Road, which promises soon to be a thoroughfare to the St. John's.

Already numerous enterprising, active and intelligent young men have gone in to look at these lands and select lots for actual settlement.

No. 10, Range 5, though lotted and brought into market last year has been incorporated into a town by the name of Masardis, and nearly all the settling lots are taken up. That Town, or some one of that vicinity promises in a short time to become the County seat of a new County.

To give some idea of the farming capability of that part of the State, the fact may be mentioned, that on No. 7, R. 5, on the Aroostook Road and adjoining No. 8—now to be lotted, the only settler there, last year, raised 1700 bushels of grain of various kinds and a large quantity of hay, all which he found a ready market for on the spot, at very high prices and must have realized not far from $4000 for his crop.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships, when returned to the Land Office, will be open to the inspection of any one, and all information that may be wanted, will be cheerfully given, and every facility granted with a view to the use of this office for actual settlers, under the following law.

RUFUS McINTIRE, Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre, three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township, where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said section, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditional however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1838.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and law for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Maine Democrat, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Age, Frontier Journal, Piscataquis Herald, Skowhegan Sentinel, Lincoln Patriot, Republican Journal, Yankee Farmer, Statesman, Boston, N. H Patriot, Concord. 2n41

MILITARY.

WILSON & PURNEY,

No. 50, Middle Street---Portland.

WOULD respectfully invite the "*attention*" of the Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infantry and Rifle Corps in this State, to the assortment of beautiful SAMPLE CAPS, of the latest style which they have now on hand and will furnish to "*order*" at short notice on reasonable terms—they also keep on hand a good assortment of *CHAPEAUX* of the most approved styles for Field and Platoon officers.

"*Orders*," respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

Portland April 25, 1839. 1s3w

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have commenced trade under the name and firm of

THAYER & HARLOW,

with a large stock of new Goods very cheap for ready pay. The stock consists of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES of various shades; Satinetts, Buckskins, Drabing, Vestings. CALICOES, about 20 pieces the handsomest ever offered in this market—Mouselain de lain, a new article; figured and plain Lawns, Cambrics, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Scarfs and Fancy Hdkfs a large assortment the best that could be selected in Boston. Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

KID SHOES, Mole skin and Silk HATS, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols. Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Purchasers are requested to call, before they buy elsewhere. JOEL B. THAYER.

ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris, May 7, 1839. 38

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 25th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of ISAAC STRICKLAND administrator of the estate of HARRY WOOD late of Gratton in the County of Worcester and commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of Eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford in said county, on the 5th day of August next at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w49 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity,) are the *Positive cause of death*.

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption or Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood*.

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of cautiously evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubt*.

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only care that is required is to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and DO observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United States to sell my Pills. Those contemptible persons universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.,
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—89 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—98 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—36 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—[illegible] Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Lobster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jose h Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Dowell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

epn1y32

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE---LOVELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and nonresident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in the Town of Lovell, County of Oxford, and State of Maine that they on taxed in the bills committed to me for collection for the year 1838—in the following sums, viz:—

Owners Names.	No. of Lot	No. Div.	No. Acres	Value.	Tax for 1838
				$	$ cts
Unknown	20	5	100	25	18
"	4	2	15 8	6	1
"	6	4	100	150	1,05
"	Meadow		55	105	74
"	43	5	22	1,32	92
Deficiency of highway for 1837.					
Unknown	47	5	33 1-3	25	48
Thomas Day	4	4	83 2 3	417	8,03
Unknown	26	5	50	30	58
"	20	4	100	25	48
"	62	4	15	20	38
"	4	2	15 8	6	12
"	17	1	25	30	58

And unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me on or before Saturday the 30th day of November Next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will be sold at public Vandue at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Collector.

Lovell July 13th, 1839. 3w49

TO the Hon. Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1839.

THE undersigned would represent that the public accommodation requires that a new County road should be located, commencing at the intersection of the County road recently located from Walker's Mills in Bethel, with the County road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford thence near Parsons Haskells' in Albany, thence to the County road leading from Stoneham through Albany to Waterford, thence in said road to near the store in Waterford occupied by Whitney & Irish, thence to Waterford Flat in the road as now travelled with such alterations as may be made, or through the Valley near Carlton's Mill to said Flat, thence to the City (so called) in Waterford passing between Tom Pond and the road now leading from the Flat to the City. Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road, or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) ZIBA FROST & 39 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Hunt's Tavern in Albany on Tuesday the first day of October next at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the said towns of Albany & Waterford, and upon the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up attested copies in three public places in each of said towns of Albany and Waterford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served, and posted, at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and order thereon

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JOHN B. FORD,

late of Norway in said County deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the Office of Levi Whitman in said Norway on the last Wednesday of July, September, October and November next from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

LEVI WHITMAN, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM FOSTER, }

Norway, June 25th, 1839. 3w47

County of Oxford.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, } PARIS JULY 2, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of, and all persons interested in the following townships or tracts of unimproved land situated in said County, (a part of which are now situated in the County of Franklin,) not taxable by the Assessors of any town or Plantation, that the following sums have been assessed thereon by the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford in the apportionment of the County taxes for the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839, and remain unpaid—viz:—

Andover Surplus West					Tax for 1836	3,13
do	"			"	1837	3,3
do	"			"	1838	3,73
do	"			"	1839	3,41
Township No. 2 Letter A.				"	1834	9,13
" "	"			"	1839	8,32
" No. 5	2d	Range		"	1838	3,35
" "	"	"		"	1839	3,01
" No. 4	3d	"		"	"	3,35
" No. 4	4th	"		"	1836	3,53
" "	"	"		"	1837	3,69
" "	"	"		"	1838	3,69
" "	"	"		"	1839	3,56
" Letter C. adjoining Lower B.				"	1838	2,80
" "	"	"	" "	"	1839	2,55
" Letter B				"	"	3,01
" No. 2				"	"	6,71
Surplus of Township Letter C.				"	1834	1,80
" "	"	"	"	"	1835	1,80
" "	"	"	"	"	1836	1,78
" "	"	"	"	"	1837	1,95
" "	"	"	"	"	1838	1,95
" "	"	"	"	"	1839	1,77
Township No. 5 1st Range				"	1838	6,50
" "	"	"		"	1839	6,18
" No. 4 2d		" 7-8ths of		"	1836	2,31
" "	"	"	" "	"	1837	3,86
" "	"	"	" "	"	1838	3,76
" "	"	"	the whole of	"	1839	3,52
" No. 4 1st		"		"	1836	2,99
"					1837	3,27
					1838	3,27
					1839	*2,37

Now situated in the County of Franklin

Part of Township No. 6				Tax for	1837	1,87
South half of "	"	1	4th Range	"	1833	1,99
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1834	2,06
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1835	2,46
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1836	3,48
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1837	3,62
North half of "	"	"	" "	"	1835	2,26
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1839	3,24
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1837	3,54
One fourth of "	No	1	6th	"	1835	,32
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1836	,41
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1837	,18
North half of "	No	2	4th	"	1835	1,23
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1836	1,63
" " "	"	"	" "	"	1837	1,81
	"	No.	2 2d	"	1835	2,87
	"	"	" "	"	1836	3,34
	"	"	" "	"	1837	4,30

And unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber or to his successor in said office within six months from the twenty third day of July last. warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said County of Oxford, requiring him to collect the same according to law.

ALANSON MELLEN,
Treasurer of the County of Oxford.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the unoersigned, appointed by the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford on the 25th of June 1839, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM H. MUZZY,

late of Oxford in the County of Oxford deceased; will meet at the Office of J. S. Keith in Oxford in said County on the last day of August, September, and October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to receive and examine said claims.

J. S. KEITH, } Com'rs.
CHARLES DUREEL, }

Oxford July 19, 1839.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify that I have given to my son Clement S. Heath his time and shall not hereafter receive any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting

PETER HEATH.

WITNESS, ROBER A. CHAPMAN,
ELBRIDGE CHAPMAN,

Bethel July 22d 1839. *3w50

DR. WM. MOUNTAIN'S

CELEBRATED

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING

PLAISTER.

THESE Plaisters have been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, and have been found to be far more efficacious than any other Plaister for the following complaints, viz:—Pain in the Side, Lame Back, Weak Stomach, Weak Joints, Difficulty of Breathing, or any unpleasant feeling in the Chest, &c. &c.

These Plaisters come to hand ready spread, and only need to be applied to the part affected.

Just received and for sale, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July, 1839. 3weow50

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue at the Store of Joshua Graham in Rumford in said County, on Saturday, the 31st. day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right William Morse of Rumford in said County has in Equity to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in Rumford, it being the Northly half of a hundred acre lot No. eleven, North side the Great River, 2nd division, being the same premises which the said Morse Mortgaged to Simeon C. Gleason and Ephraim Ritchard of Mexico in said County.

EBEN'T GODDARD, Dep. Sh'ff.

Rumford, July 15th, 1839. 3w49

Sheriffs Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at public Auction at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Rumford in said County, on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right in Equity which Erastus P. Poor has to redeem the Stone farm, so called, Situated in Andover, the same being under Mortgage to Tim thy Walker.

N. B. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jn. Dept Sh'ff.

Rumford July 15th, 1839. 3w49

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Knight conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated July 15th A. D. 1837 to the undersigned, by the name of Edmund Poor, a certain tract or Lot of land situated in the town of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford containing forty one acres more or less.

For a particular description of the premises reference may be had to the District Registry at said Fryeburg Book 18, page 421.

The condition of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage as provided by the laws of the State.

EDMUND W. PRAY.

Sweden July 25, 1839. 3w50

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non resident proprietors of the following described lots in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the sum annexed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the sums following, viz:

Parmelia Wood's farm near Josh Farrington's, Lot No 2, 25 Div 100 acres,	$4,36
Henry Jones & als 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range and on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range,	17,96
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14,	6,72
Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile, Lot 18 1-4 Range,	3,14
John M. C. Alcott Lot 19, 2d Range on Kimball mile, 75 acres,	1,51

Unless said assessments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the seventeenth of November next, at two o'clock P. M so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town House in said Andover.

3w50 SILVALUS POOR, Collector of Andover.

To the Hon Board of County Commissioners now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represent your petitioners that the public good requires that a new county road should be located and established commencing at or near Locke's mills in Greenwood, thence easterly to the outlet of North Alder River Pond near land owned by Caleb Barrows in Hamlin's Gore so called, thence across the outlet of said Pond to land owned by Samuel Swan in Woodstock, thence southerly on the Bank of South Alder River Pond to land owned by Samuel Bryant Jr. in Greenwood, thence easterly to land owned by Zephaniah Whitman in Woodstock, thence southerly by land owned by Samuel H. Houghton in Woodstock, thence down the outlet of Bryants Pond so called in Woodstock to Joshua S Whitman's in Greenwood, thence southerly to the most practicable route to the County road at or near the North West corner of the town of Paris. Your Petitioners respectfully request that the Hon County Commissioners may view and Route and duly locate and establish said Road or so much thereof as shall be deemed for the public good and advantage.

(Signed by) AMOS YOUNG, & 14 others.

Paris June 18, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D 1839.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at John R. Briggs' Tavern in Woodstock on Friday the thirteenth day of September next at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock and of Hamlin's Gore, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock and in Hamlin's Gore, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

49 Attest, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Guardian's Sale!!

BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford on the 25th of June 1839, there will be sold at the Store of Joseph Chaffin in Oxford in said County, on Saturday, the 24th, day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., all the interest and right and title which Louisa Chaffin has in, and to one acre of land and buildings thereon standing. Land lately owned and improved by Wm. F. Chaffin, deceased, and which lies in the Western Village in said town, and the same on which the said Louisa Chaffin now lives.

PHEBE SHATTUCK, Guardian.
By her Att'y, J. S. KEITH.

Oxford, July 19, 1839. 3w49

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber two or three Girls as apprentices to the Tailoring Business to whom good encouragement will be given JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, July 17th, 1839